

The Yazoo Democrat.

H. P. GARRISON, Publisher and Proprietor.

FOR THE SOUTH.

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VOLUME II.

YAZOO CITY, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1860.

NUMBER 51.

Professional Cards.

DR. H. PEAKE,
YAZOO CITY, MISS.
OFFICE—One door above that of Drs. Leake & Barnett.
April 30, 1850-1y.

DR. KIDD & WILSON,
YAZOO CITY, MISSISSIPPI.
Dr. Wilson has removed his residence to the one lately occupied by J. N. Batcliff, opposite S. H. Wilson's. Office with Dr. Kidd.
Yazoo City, January 15, 1859. (1y)

C. J. MASSEY,
Attorney at Law,
McNUTT, MISSISSIPPI.
February 18, 1860-1y.

A. M. HARLOW,
Attorney at Law,
LEXINGTON, HOLMES CO., MISS.
Will practice in the Probate and Circuit Courts of Yazoo and Holmes Counties; and also, in the High Court of Errors and Appeals at Jackson.
[Oct. 9/58-1y]

D. W. SANDERS,
Attorney at Law,
LEXINGTON, HOLMES COUNTY,
Mississippi.
September 11th, 1858. (1y)

S. M. PHILLIPS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
YAZOO CITY, MISS.
January 21, 1860-1y.

W. S. EFFERSON,
Attorney at Law, Yazoo City, Miss.
And Commissioner for Louisiana
Will practice in the Courts of Yazoo and the other counties composing the Fifth Judicial District, and the Courts at Jackson.
Office near the Court House.
September 1, 1858. (1y)

H. B. BOWEN, M. D., H. YANDELL, M. D.
H. S. COLMES & YANFILL,
BENTON, MISS.
I have associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, and respectfully tender their services to citizens of Benton and surrounding country.
September 1, 1858-1y.

HENRY LAURENCE,
DENTIST.
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET,
YAZOO CITY, MISS.
September 1, 1858-1y.

THOMPSON & GRAY,
DRUGGISTS,
Tobacco and Stationers.
MAIN STREET,
YAZOO CITY.
May 7, 1859. (1y)

PATRICK MAHER,
Plumber and Ornamental Plasterer,
(NEAR THE DEMOCRAT OFFICE).
Yazoo City, Miss.
Respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.
(Dec. 3, '58-1y).

ANDREW GIBB,
Main street, YAZOO CITY, Mississippi
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN
WINE, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, PORTER,
ALE, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
Also, a great variety of Fruits, Confectionery and Groceries of the best quality constantly on hand.
Jan. 1.

JOSEPH ORLAND,
HOUSE AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,
PAPER HANGER AND WHITENER,
YAZOO CITY, MISS.
Will give prompt attention to House and Ornamental Painting, Paper Hanging, &c. Signs Painted in the latest style of the art.
January 14, 1860-1y.

Vicksburg, Yazoo and Tallahatchie River
Independent U. S. Mail and Passenger Packet
DEW DROP,

S. H. PARSONS, Master.
LEAVES Vicksburg every Friday evening after the arrival of the 6 P. M. train of cars; Yazoo City, every Saturday at 8 A. M.; Greenwood, Sundays at 6 A. M.; Returning, leaves Sharkey's every Monday at 6 A. M.; Greenwood, every Tuesday, at 5 P. M., connecting at Vicksburg with the Thursday morning train of cars, Chalmers for New Orleans, and Kate Friesbe for Memphis.
The Dew Drop connects at Vicksburg with the steamer Chalmers. All freight ordered to be shipped by her will be signed through for, at high water rates, and be delivered at any point on the Yazoo or Tallahatchie (as high as Sharkey's) without detention.
All business entrusted to our care will be promptly attended to.
For freight or passage apply on board.
February 11, 1860.

WATCH REPAIRING.
H. W. BARNETT, DENTIST.
To devote my special attention to the Watch-Repairing business, I would hereby respectfully give notice to my former friends and patrons, and to the public generally, that hereafter all watches entrusted to my care will be repaired exclusively by myself, and warranted to keep time to the entire satisfaction of the owners.
S. H. WILSON.
Yazoo City, November 6, 1858. (1y)

H. P. GARRISON,
GARIBOLDI LODGE NO. 29,
YAZOO CITY, MISS.
REGULAR MEETINGS every Saturday evening.
—OFFICERS—
H. Peake, G. Com. E. Bowman, W. V. G. J. W. Barnett, G. Chan. J. Saurin, Secretary. A. B. Johnson, C. C. H. C. Tyler, T. R. H. Morris, I. S. E. Dickson, O. S.
February 11, 1860.

THE YAZOO DEMOCRAT.

YAZOO CITY, MISSISSIPPI.
Saturday Morning, August 18, 1860.

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

Adopted in Committee at Charleston, April 30, 1860, by a Vote of 17 to 16 States.

Resolved, That the platform adopted by the Democratic party at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following explanatory resolutions:

First—That the government of a Territory organized by an act of Congress is provisional and temporary, and its existence is dependent on the will of the United States. All citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territory, without their rights, either of person or property, being destroyed or injured by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

Second—That it is the duty of the federal government, in all its departments, to protect the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

Third—That when the settlers in a Territory, having an adequate population, form a State constitution, the right of sovereignty commences, and being consummated by their admission into the Union, they stand on an equality with the people of other States, and a State thus organized ought to be admitted into the federal Union, whether its constitution prohibits or recognizes the institution of slavery.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practicable moment.

Resolved, That the enactment of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the United States recognize it as the imperative duty of this government to protect the naturalized citizens in all his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native born citizens.

Whereas, One of the greatest necessities of the age, in a political, commercial, postal and military point of view, is a speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coast; therefore be it

Resolved, That the national Democratic party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of some bill, to the extent of their constitutional authority, by Congress, for the construction of a Pacific Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, at the earliest practicable moment.

THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM RELATIVE TO SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.

Resolved, That, claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the constitution as the paramount issue—and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to enslave the States and invite to treason and armed resistance to law in the territories; and whose avowed purpose if consummated must end in civil war and disunion—the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question," upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservation of the Union—non-interference by congress with slavery in the territories or in the District of Columbia.

2. That this was the basis of the compromise of 1850—confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties, in national conventions—ratified by the people in the election of 1850—and rightly applied to the organization of territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this democratic principle to the organization of territories and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact—the original compact of the constitution maintained inviolate and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing in peace and harmony, every future American State, that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of Government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

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OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, August 7, 1860.
EDITOR OF THE DEMOCRAT:—The Chicago Zouaves have been the innocent cause of a state of feeling between the officers and men of several regiments in this city, that will be productive of a good deal of mischief, if it be allowed to last.

"Not to put too fine a point on it," these young Western soldiers took the city captive. All men of all nations assembled here in New York, recognized at once the incontrovertible fact that the drill of these young American Zouaves, as exhibited by them here, is better calculated to make efficient, practical soldiers, ready at a day's notice for the vicissitudes of a soldier's life, than the old-fashioned traditional drill, which makes every soldier march as if he had swallowed a ramrod, and not generally like a soulless automaton. The praise bestowed upon the Chicago Zouaves by the press and the people of this city, has excited the jealousy of the officers of some of the regiments, and has caused them to toll every effort made by their men and by citizens, to form Zouave companies, either as independent companies, or to be attached, as flank companies, to existing regiments. Notwithstanding the opposition of these old fogey officers, however, there will be half a dozen companies, if not, indeed, regiments, of Zouaves organized in New York within a year from this date.

Moses L. Beach has sold out the Daily Sun newspaper to a Mr. Church, who is said to have been proprietor of the New York Chronicle a good many years. It strikes me that I have heard of such a paper as the Chronicle, but I do not remember ever to have seen it.

The British Consul convened a meeting of British residents at the Astor House last night, to make arrangements for extending an appropriate welcome to the Prince of Wales. There will be another meeting before any definite course is adopted.

Rev. Dr. Gardiner Spring, who has been for fifty years pastor of the "Brick Church," preached a semi-centennial sermon on Sunday last. It was an interesting occasion, not only for the venerable pastor and the companions of his earlier ministry, but for their descendants, and all who had the good fortune to be present.

I have just been looking over some Russian newspapers. The press of that country has improved very much since the accession of Alexander to the throne; but it is still far behind that of any other country in Europe, in many important respects. I do not exactly know to what precise extent the censorship of the press is practically carried by the government of the Czar; but, judging from the contents of several numbers of a sheet now lying before me, printed in the French language, and published in Moscow, I should say that every line of a Russian newspaper is read and corrected by a government officer before it is sent to press. Every little news-item, every three-line editorial paragraph bears evidence of the most watchful supervision.

It is impossible to detect the expression of an opinion on any subject bearing in the most remote manner on politics. The movements of the Czar and the military and civil officers of his government are alluded to in much the same style as an American journalist would allude to an emperor, a terrific thunderstorm, or an unusual movement in the heavenly bodies beyond control or modification by man. On internal commerce, agriculture, manufactures and inventions, however, the editorials appear to have been written with entire freedom from restraint. And they are well written, too. In an article on naval architecture, W. H. Webb, of New York, the builder of the Russian frigate General Admiral, is highly complimented, and a preference is expressed for American ships over those of any other nation, both for the purposes of war and the transportation of merchandise. The writer then branches off into a consideration of the material services which nations are respectfully rendering to the race by labor-saving and other inventions, and assigns to America the most foremost position.

He alludes to our reapers, mowers, and other agricultural inventions; to our endless applications of India rubber, and to many other American improvements, which, it would seem, are as well known in Russia as in this country. The writer also informs us that the pump most generally used in the cisterns and wells of Moscow and other large cities of Russia, and for factories, mines, railroads, and especially for farming purposes, throughout the empire, is a pump manufactured in New York, and known all over America as West's Improved Pump. "No honest man," concludes the Muscovite journalist, "can withhold his tribute of praise and thanks to the Americans for the many apparently trifling, yet, taken in the aggregate, priceless boons they confer every year on their fellow men, in the way of these inventions. And it is proper to remark, in this connection, that the characteristic excellence of an American invention is the universality of its usefulness. I have seen, for example, dozens of American inventions, especially this West's pump, to which I have just referred, in use not only all over the continent on which they originated, but in London, Constantinople, Alexandria, in different parts of the East Indies, and on shipboard everywhere."

The troubles of the Great Eastern will never cease, it appears. A suit has been commenced against the marine monster, in the Circuit Court of the United States, by Messrs. Gilbert & Armstrong, who claim to be the assignees of a patent belonging to James E. Smith, of Greenport, in this State, for combining the use of the screw with the side-wheels in the propulsion of vessels. Mr. Smith, it is alleged, submitted his invention to Messrs. Brunel & Stephenson, who pronounced it impracticable. Substantially, Mr. Smith's invention is used on the Great Eastern. The damages are laid at \$50,000.

THE OLDEST EDITOR.—We see it stated that Mr. Willington, of that excellent journal, the Charleston Courier, is now the oldest editor, (in harness,) in this country. He commenced the Courier, sixty years ago, and it is one of our *live* contemporaries now.

THE NICARAGUA EXPEDITION.

Walker and Five Hundred Men off Yucatan.

The Mexican schooner *Brillante*, Capt. Espinola, arrived at this port yesterday from Sinaloa, with advices from Merida, the capital of Yucatan, to the 26th ult. The news is of the most important character.

Gen. William Walker, of whose departure from the island of Ruatan, on the 21st of June, we have before had accounts, arrived off the Yucatan coast, en route to Nicaragua, on the 1st ult. He had with him five vessels and five hundred men, all well equipped, full of spirits, and amply supplied with arms, ammunition and provisions. From Ruatan, off which island the five vessels made their rendezvous, the voyage was a most prosperous one, and the whole fleet passed down the coast in splendid style.

The expedition first came to anchor at the island of Cozumel, off the coast of Yucatan, where it remained, communicating with the mainland and completing the preparations for the expedition, till the 20th ult. It then set sail for Nicaragua direct, where it is believed, long ere this, to have effected a landing. While off the coast of Yucatan the expedition received large reinforcements of men, and was amply supplied with provisions.

From Yucatan there is no news of particular importance. The peninsula was, for the moment, in the enjoyment of comparative peace, but the commercial classes were still suffering from the effects of the long and disastrous war of races.

[New Orleans Picayune.]

The Hon. L. M. Keitt, of South Carolina, has written a letter to some of his constituents. His topic is the Black Republican party, and what course the South shall pursue in case they succeed in taking possession of the government. In this matter his advice is not only unequivocal, but he goes with the furthest in his anticipations of trouble, and in the action to be adopted in the contingencies contemplated. He says:

"In my judgment, if the Black Republican party succeeds in the coming election, the Governor should immediately assemble the Legislature, and that body should provide for a State Convention, which should protect the State from the dishonor of submission to Black Republican rule. Before the tribunal of the world, and at the bar of history, we shall stand justified. Freedom lives much more in the spirit of a people than in the forms of a government. We shall receive the plaudits of brave men for preserving freedom, and not reproaches for shattering a despoticism. We of the South have done everything to preserve the Union. We have yielded almost everything but our honor. Let us yield that only as an enemy yields his banner."

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.—The Augusta Constitutionalist, a Douglas organ in Georgia, issued a card calling upon its subscribers in the different counties to indicate the political preferences of their representatives, in the Legislature, for President. So far, it appears from the responses, which must be anything but comforting to the Constitutionalists, that all the Democratic members heard from are for Breckinridge, several of the American members are for him, and against Bell. The inquiry instituted by the Constitutionalists derives importance from the fact, that in Georgia the electors must have an absolute majority of the popular vote to be chosen. Failing in this, the Legislature chooses the electors. The Legislature is strongly Democratic, and decidedly for Breckinridge. This is one of the States that the Bell and Everett men hoped for, and the Douglasites pretend to claim. From the simple statement of facts made, we can estimate at its true value the bragado of the Bell and Douglas orators.

[Louisville Courier.]

OVERRATED.—Never man's strength was more overrated than Judge Douglas'. It is not certain that he will receive the electoral vote of a single State. Lincoln will beat him all hollow in Illinois and the other free States of the West, while Breckinridge and Lane will distance him in Indiana, as they will in all the Southern States, together with California, Oregon, New Jersey, and we believe Pennsylvania. Douglas is a dead cock in the pit. Take him out and make a proper disposition of his carcass, for he is down among the dead ones, so far as his aspirations for the Presidency are concerned.—*Vicksburg Sun*.

A singular calculation has been made showing that in case of the election of President by the House of Representatives, the seventeen smallest States can elect a President! Three of these minor States have only a single representative, six have only two, three have three, three have four, one has five, and another six, so that thirty seven members of Congress being a majority of the delegation from a majority of the States, can elect a President, if no election is made by the electors chosen by the popular vote.

BURLINGAME.—This Abolition bantam who could not think of fighting Preston Brooks, nearer home than Canada, has recently given utterance to these brave words in the presence of an anti-slavery mob:

To the South he would throw down the glove all along the line; he would meet them with argument and with the ballot-box; and even were it necessary "with the cartilage-box, and God defend the right." (Applause.) If the South was enthusiastic for slavery, which they (the Republicans) bated, how ardent should we be, said he, in defence of freedom, which we love and adore.

DEATH OF CHANCELLOR COCKE.—Hon. Stephen Cocke, ex-Chancellor of the State of Mississippi, died in New Orleans, on the 7th inst.—*Vicksburg Whig*.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—SUMNER AND EVERETT.

Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, about four years since made a violent abolition speech in the United States Senate. The speech was a cowardly assault, abounding in lies and malignity on the South and Southern men. It has only been equalled in all the essentials of vulgarity by the speech delivered by the same bellowing demagogue, Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, gave this cowardly Sumner a caning for the abuse which he heaped upon Senator Butler. All abolitionism rose in sympathy with Sumner, and endorsed the speech while they denounced Mr. Brooks for eating their brother. Mr. Everett signed the sympathetic endorsement. We give the endorsement which the rose water conservative Everett signed. It is in these words:

"Being desirous of expressing to Hon. Charles Sumner, in some permanent and appropriate form our admiration of his spotless public and private character—our lively gratitude for his dauntless courage in defense of freedom on the floor of Congress, and especially our unqualified approbation of his speech in behalf of Free Kansas, delivered in the Senate on the 20th of May last—a speech characterized by comprehensive knowledge of the subject, logical acuteness and Spartan intrepidity, for which he well might lay claim at the brutal and cowardly hand of a creature for which, thanks to the rarity of their appearance, the English tongue has as yet no appropriate name, deem it alike a privilege and honor to participate in offering him some suitable token of our sentiments. For this purpose we subscribe the several sums set opposite our names."

The following are a few expressions taken from a late speech delivered by Sumner, in the United States Senate:

"Barbarism of slavery"—"imbecility, throughout the Revolution, of the slave States"—"slavery is the sum of all villainies"—"the scab—the canker—the blemish"—"the slaveholders are barbarians"—"slavery is a bloody touch-me-not"—"brutal instruments of slave masters"—"tell-tale faces of children glowing with his master's blood"—"cease then to blazon the humanity of slave masters"—"a stated libertine in a land where vice is legalized"—"every slave master on his plantation is a Bashaw with all the prerogatives of a Turk"—"under the law of slavery, infants, the offspring of masters, who dream of freedom in a slave's embrace"—"the record horrors of slavery seem to be infinite"—"the slave over-seer, the slave breeder—and the slave master"—"If I touch slavery to see themselves as others see them, I shall do nothing beyond the strictest line of duty"—"slave States, a land of blood, stabbing and shooting almost daily."

This speech is used by the Republicans as an electioneering document, and no doubt but that the kind-hearted Everett, who so deeply sympathized with Sumner, when he received a caning, also gives his hearty approval to the above language. Yet we have told that this is the man that we of the South must vote for.

LETTER FROM JAS. B. CLAY.

The following is a letter written by a son of Henry Clay, in response to an invitation extended him to address a ratification meeting at Mt. Sterling.

LEXINGTON, July 13, 1860.
GENTLEMEN: I have received your favor, asking me to come to Mt. Sterling on the 8th and address our citizens in behalf of Breckinridge and Lane.

It would afford me great pleasure to meet our friends of Montgomery, but a previous engagement will prevent my doing so on the occasion named. I cannot see how any portion of the Democracy of Kentucky can fail to give their support to Breckinridge, the man of our own State, and standing upon the very principles enunciated by our State Convention of the 8th of January last; besides, my mind is very clear upon the point that Democratic votes cast for any other candidate must insure in the first place to the benefit of Bell and Everett, and finally to that of Lincoln.

Hoping that you may have a large and harmonious meeting, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JAMES B. CLAY.

An Irishman, entering the fair at Ballinapogue, saw the well-defined form of a large head bulging out of the canvass of a tent. The temptation was irresistible; up went his shillelagh, down went the man. Forth rushed from the tent a host of angry fellows to avenge the onslaught. Judge of their astonishment when they found the assailant to be one of their own faction. "Och, Nicholas," said they, "and did ye not know it was Brady O'Brien ye hit?" "Troth, did I not," says he, "had luck to me for that same!" but sure if my own father had been there, and his head looks so nice and convenient, I could not have helped myself.

Whoever takes a little child into his love, may have a very roomy heart, but that child will fill it all. The children that are in the world keep us from growing old and cold; they cling to our garments with their little hands and impede our progress to petrifaction; they win us back with their pleading eyes from cruel care; they never encumber us at all. A poor couple with no one to love them is a most pitiful picture; but a hovel with a small face to fill a broken pane, here and there, is robbed of its desolation.

TO REMOVE GREASE FROM BOOKS.—Lay upon the spot a little magnesia, or powdered chalk, and under it the same; set on it a warm flat iron, and as soon as the grease is melted it will be all absorbed and leave the paper clean.

EQUAL TO THE EMERGENCY.

Not many years ago, two Frenchmen—one wealthy and in possession of ready cash, and the other poor and penniless—occupied, by chance, the same room in a suburban hotel. In the morning, the seedy one arose first, took from his pocket a pistol, and holding it to his own forehead, and backing against the door, exclaimed to his horrified companion:

"It is my last resort; I am penniless and tired of life; give me five hundred francs or I will instantly blow out my brains, and you will be arrested as a murderer!"

The other lodger found himself the hero of an unpleasant dilemma, but the cogenity of his companion's argument struck him "cold." He quietly crept to his pantaloons, handed over the amount, and the other vanished, after locking the door on the outside.

Hearing of this, another Frenchman, of very savage aspect, one night tried to room with a tall raw-boned gentleman from Arkansas, who had been rather free with his money during the day, and evidently had plenty more behind. Next morning "Pike," awaking, discovered his room mate standing over him, with a pistol leveled at his own head, and evidently quaking with agitation.

"What the duse are you standing thar for in the cold?" said Pike, propping himself on his elbow, and coolly surveying the Gaul.

"I am desparat!" was the reply; you give me one hundred dollar, or I blow out mine brains?"

"Well, then, blow and be darned!" replied Pike, turning over.

"Hote you will be arrested for za murder!" persisted the Gaul, earnestly.

"Eh, what's that?" said Pike; "oh, I see!" and suddenly drawing a revolver and a five-pound bowie from under his pillow, he sat upright. "A man may as well be hung for a sheep as a lamb," he coolly remarked; and at the word he started for the Gaul; but the latter was too nimble—the "hoss-pistol," innocent of lead, exploded in the air, and, with one frantic leap, our little Frenchman was standing in his night-robe at the foot of the stairs—a proof that what may suit one latitude will not answer for another.

Men rejoice when the sun is risen; they rejoice when it goes down; while they are unconscious of the decay of their own lives. Men rejoice at seeing the face of a new season, as the arrival of one greatly desired. Nevertheless the revolution of the season is the decay of human life. Fragments of driftwood meeting in the wide ocean, continue together a little space, thus parents, wives, children, relatives, and riches, remain with us but a short time—thus separate, and the separation is inevitable. No mortal man can escape the common lot; he who mourns for departed relatives has no power to make them return. Knowing that the end of life is death, every right-minded man ought to pursue that which is connected with ultimate bliss.

SEWING ON BLACK CLOTH.—To remedy the difficulty which persons with defective eyes experience when sewing on black cloth at night, the Scientific American directs: Pin or baste a strip of white paper on the seam of black cloth, to be operated upon, then sew through the paper and cloth, and when the seam is completed, the paper may be torn off. The black thread will be distinctly seen on the white paper, and drawing the stitches a little tighter than usual, good work will be produced. This method is well adapted for sewing by machinery as well as by hand.

THE WEST POINT ACADEMY.—Senators Davis, of Mississippi, and Foot, of Vermont, and Messrs. H. Winter Davis, of Maryland, and John Cochran, of New York, are the joint committee, on behalf of Congress, appointed under the late act of Congress to examine the organization, system of discipline, and course of instruction at West Point, with a view to report what modification and changes may be necessary in order to accomplish the objects of the establishment.

The committee is to be increased by two officers of the army, to be selected by the President.

A teaspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of mustard stirred quickly in a teaspoonful of water, and swallowed after any poison taken into the stomach, will instantly act as an emetic. As soon after as the stomach is quiet, drink a cup of coffee, clear and strong, or swallow the white of an egg.

A private dispatch from Delphi (Ind.) states that Hon. Isaac A. Rice, the Republican candidate for Congress from the Eighth District of Indiana, died at 10 o'clock on last Wednesday after an illness of thirty six hours.

"Never be cast down by trifles," said Dr. Spooner; but soon after, being thrown upon his back by treading upon a piece of orange peel, he has slightly modified his advice."

The Houston and Stockton Convention, last met at Trenton, New Jersey on the 25th ultimo, nominated a straight out House electoral ticket.